

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT  
HAYING been REPLEN-  
ISHED with a large as-  
sortment of the latest EUROPEAN  
and AMERICAN NOVELTIES,  
we are prepared to execute  
orders for FANCY WORK with  
neatness and despatch, and at  
very moderate rates.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

THE HONGKONG CHINA MAIL  
報日字華港  
Hongkong No. 10, 167.  
ISSUED DAILY.

CHUN YIN MA,  
Manager and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:  
Five Dollars a year, delivered in Hong  
Kong, Singapore, \$11.40 per annum,  
including postage.

No. 10, 167.

號九十月九年五十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

日一初月八年未乙

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—P. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's  
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE  
STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, London  
& GOSNOLD, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES  
HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. O.  
SARUM, Deacon & Co., 150 & 151,  
Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151,  
Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON,  
150, Fleet Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYENCE,  
FAVRE & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange  
Bateliere.  
NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE  
CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 92, West  
221 Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS  
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-  
cisco.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—LONDON & GOSNOLD, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.  
CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The  
APOTHECARIUS Co., Colombo.  
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY &  
WALSH, LTD., Singapore.  
CHINA.—MUNN, A. & CO., 20, Abchurch  
Lane, London, E.C. 4. FOSCHER,  
HENDS & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CHAW-  
FORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH,  
Yokohama, LANE, CHAWFORD & Co.,  
and KELL & Co.

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.  
D. GILLIES, Esq., H. STOLTERHOFF, Esq.,  
CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq., CHOW TONG SHANG,  
Esq.,  
KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.,  
Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR,  
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%  
Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,125,000.  
PAID-UP, £562,500.

## Banks.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at  
the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily  
Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 12 Months, 4%  
For 6 Months, 3%  
For 3 Months, 2%  
Deposits Re-earned on Old Terms.

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 2, 1895. 228

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £2,800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £2,800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £2,325,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at  
the rate of 2% per annum on the  
Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4%  
" " " " " 3%  
" " " " " 2%  
" " " " " 1%  
T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager.

Hongkong, September 16, 1895. 845

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £5,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
J. KRAMER, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. A. McCONEGHEE, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.,  
G. B. Dodwell, Esq.,  
M. D. Ezekiel, Esq.,  
R. M. Gray, Esq.,  
N. A. Siebs, Esq.,  
CHIEF MANAGER:—  
HONGKONG.—T. JACKSON, Esq.,  
MANAGER:—  
SHANGHAI.—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.,  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2  
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months 2% per annum.  
" 6 " " " " 3%  
" 12 " " " " 4%  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 10, 1895. 348

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-  
ducted by the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on ap-  
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at  
2% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors  
may transfer at their option balances of  
£100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on  
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per  
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1895. 1515

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Special  
attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommoda-  
tion for Table D'Hotel. Central situation.

MISS MATHER,  
2 and 3 Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, July 24, 1895. 1267

## Intimations.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above  
Company will be held at the Company's  
Offices, on SATURDAY, 21st September,  
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the General Managers, together  
with a Statement of Account to 30th June,  
1895.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 21st  
September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1659

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Ninth Ordinary MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above  
Company will be held at the Head Office,  
Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the  
28th instant, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, for  
the purpose of presenting the Report of the  
Directors, and Statement of Accounts to  
30th April last, and of Declaring Dividends.  
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 28th  
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 7, 1895. 1665

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EX-  
TRAORDINARY MEETING of the  
above Company will be held at the  
Office of the Company, No. 18 BANK  
BUILDINGS, Queen's Road Central, Hong-  
kong, on MONDAY the 30th day of Sep-  
tember, 1895, at twelve o'clock Noon, when  
the Signed Resolution will be pro-  
posed:—

"That the Capital of the Company be  
reduced from £1,600,000 divided into  
80,000 shares of £20 each to £1,200,000  
divided into 60,000 shares of £20 each  
and that such reduction be effected by  
returning to the holders of the 80,000  
shares which have been issued capital  
to the extent of £400 per share and by  
reducing the nominal amount of all  
the shares from £20 to £15."

Should the Resolution be duly passed it  
will be submitted for Confirmation at a  
Special Resolution to a Second Extraordi-  
nary Meeting which will be subsequently  
convened.

Dated the Thirtieth day of September,  
1895.

By Order of the Board,  
O. TOMLIN,  
Acting Secretary.

1702

NORTH BORNEO REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS will be received by the  
SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR, SAN-  
DAHAN, on or before 30th NOVEMBER  
next, for the following REVENUE FARMS for  
1896:—

Opium Farm, North Borneo East  
Coast.  
Spirit Licenses Farm, North Borneo,  
Prov. Alcock (Kudat).  
Pavement Farm, North Borneo.  
Customs Farm at Import and Export  
Duties, North Borneo.  
Gambling Restrictions, for North  
Borneo only.  
Blachan, Birdnest, Wharf Dues, and  
Market Dues, North Borneo only.

Tenders for these Farms may be made  
for the whole of the District Province or  
for each District and Province separately.  
For Particulars apply to the Hongkong  
or Singapore Agents of the British North  
Borneo Company. [1533]

HONGKONG BUTCHERY  
AND COMPRADORE STORE

WILL OPEN on the First of October,  
at Nos. 11 and 13, Central Market.

J. TATAM,  
Late Steward, Mount Austin Hotel,  
Manager and Proprietor.

Hongkong, September 11, 1895. 1688

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG,  
Cabinet-maker and Art Decorator,  
from SHANGHAI, has opened a  
FURNITURE STORE  
at No. 3, WYNDHAM STREET,  
The only Shop in Hongkong with dis-  
tributors of HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
every description can be made to order in  
any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S.  
Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading  
Establishments in the Colony, to whom  
reference may be made as to the Superior  
Workmanship and Materials of the Fur-  
niture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. write as  
follows:—  
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr.  
LI KWONG LOONG furnished  
"the Annex to our Dispensary and  
"gave us every satisfaction."  
(Sd.) "A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd."  
ORDERS punctually attended to and  
CHARGES MOST MODERATE.  
AN INSPECTION INVITED.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1895. 712

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP VICTORIA,  
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-  
HAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature, and take immediate delivery of  
their Goods from wharfside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of Con-  
signees will be landed and stored at Con-  
signees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 14, 1895. 1704

## Business Notices.

LAND CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

\$5.00 each BLACK STRUNG TENNIS BATS \$5.00 each.  
\$5.00 " SPECIAL HANDLE BATS \$5.00 "  
\$5.00 " FISH TAIL HANDLE BATS \$5.00 "  
\$4.00 " L. C. & Co.'s SPECIAL BATS \$4.00 "  
AYRE'S CHAMPIONSHIP BALLS.

WIMBLEDON

TENNIS POLES, NETS, BAT PRESSES, &c.  
FOOTBALLS, BOXING GLOVES.  
SHIN GUARDS, SINGLE STICKS.

FENCING FOILS AND MASKS.

FOWLING PIECES, SALOON RIFLES.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.  
MATCH RIFLES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, September 13, 1895. 1699

W. POWELL & Co.

NEW GOODS.

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

TAN-BLACK-TENNIS.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1895. 1707

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOUNDED  
Hair Producer and Restorer.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and  
Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.  
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOUNDED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Restoring the Hair beautifully Soft.  
For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival.  
Baptists and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s, 2s, 6d.,  
and 2s. 6d. per Bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE," CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATES  
named:—

FOR. STEAMSHIP. DATE. REMARKS.

SHANGHAI. Resolute. Noon, 20th Sept. Freight or Passage.

SEANGHAI AND KOBE. Canton. 5 p.m., 21st Sept. Freight or Passage.

LONDON, &c. Rhodius. Noon, 26th Sept. See Special Advertisement.

JAPAN. Ancona. Noon, 27th Sept. Freight or Passage.

LONDON (Direct). Manila. 30th September. Freight or Passage.

LONDON. Bombay. About 18th Oct. Freight or Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, ALF. WOOLLEY, Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1738

Prices to suit all  
Packets  
at  
THE  
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Nowhere such variety of  
Aspects.

Nowhere so excellent a  
Table.

"Aquarius."

IT is gratifying in these days of typhoid to come across a  
really pure and palatable Table Water. "AQUARIUS" is  
such and curiously enough hails from the shing, its birth-place  
being Shanghai. "AQUARIUS" is so popular in China that it  
is proposed to open an Agency in London. We have tried it our-  
selves—with Whisky—and found it admirable.

SPORTING TIMES.—3rd August, 1895.

By ROYAL WARRANT To HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Awarded 31 Gold and Prize Medals.  
HIGHEST AWARD OVER ALL COMPETITORS, EDINBURGH, 1890.

Contractors to most of the British Parliaments.

Under Competition, the only Scotch Whisky drawn at the Bars of Messrs.  
BURNS & PONS, LIMITED, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS for South China and Philippines,  
WATTS & Co.,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

1127

1678

1720

1738

1704

1712

1707

1738

1704

1712

1707

1738

1704

1712

1707

1738

1704

1712

## Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY,  
LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road Central.

ASBESTOS PACKINGS to suit all Steam  
Power.

Jointings for any work, however great the  
pressure and temperature.

LUBRICANTS both liquid and solid.

ESTIMATES given for COVER-  
ING BOILERS AND STEAM PIPES,  
with our Patent ASBESTOS COMPOSI-  
TION.

W. JACKSON, Manager.

THRIFTS ENAMEL COMPOSITION,  
FOR IRON-WORK, SHIP'S HOLDS, BEAMS, BUNKERS, &c.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:—  
HAS good covering powers.  
One coat is sufficient.  
Preserves steel or iron from corrosion and withstands gaseous and atmospheric  
influences.  
Invaluable for lower holds and bunkers.  
Presents a highly polished surface of a bright red colour.

Sole Agents for China and Japan,  
WATTS & Co.

H.-KONG TRADING CO.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR  
NEW GOODS

FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

By each incoming Mail.

Nos. 1 to 5, D'AGUIAR STREET,  
And Under HONGKONG HOTEL.

1685

ISLE OF SKYE WHISKY.

THIS FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY is Blended and  
Matured in Sherry Wood.

\$12.00 ... per 1 dozen bottles.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Sole Agent:—  
H. EUTTONJEE.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1656

W. BREWER.

CHEAP COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,  
\$1.75 ... per 1000.

NEW SHIPMENT.  
THE POPULAR EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.  
ENJOYABLENESS.

THE FINEST QUALITY TOBACCO IN THE MARKET.

WALTER W. BREWER,  
Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, September 7, 1895. 1664

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Has a charm which makers  
of artificial aerated waters do not  
even dream of."

MORNING ADVERTISER.

SOLE AGENTS:—  
CARLOWITZ & CO.

HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, CANTON, TIENTSIN, AND HANKOW.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,  
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship Pegasus,  
having arrived from the above  
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-  
formed that their Goods are being landed at  
their risk into the Godowns of the HONG-  
KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWNS CO.,  
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all  
Claims must be sent in to the Office of the  
Undersecretary before Noon on the 19th  
instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined on the 18th instant, at 3  
o'clock p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and  
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after  
the 18th instant will be subject to risk.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-  
less notice to the contrary be given before  
Noon, To-day.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1895. 1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

1307

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on  
SATURDAY,  
the 21st September, 1895, at 2.45 p.m., at  
No. 9, Stewart Street, the Residence of J. D. LARPAIK, Esq.,—  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
HOUSEHOLD FURN

## Entertainments.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.**

RETURN VISIT OF THE  
**NEW WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.**  
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.  
TO-NIGHT,  
(THURSDAY), 19th September,  
THE FINEST COMEDY  
EVER WRITTEN,  
**'THE FOUNDLING.'**  
AND  
TABLEAU VIVANTS,  
**LIVING PICTURES.**  
TO-MORROW  
(FRIDAY), 20th September,  
THE FUNNY COMEDY  
**'THE CHINAMAN.'**  
AND  
THE LIVING PICTURES,  
**'THE SHIP GIRL.'**  
AND  
LIVING PICTURES.  
Box Plan at KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.  
PRICES AS USUAL.  
Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1722

## Intimations.

## Hannay's COMPOSITION

FOR

Coating Ship's Bottoms.

USED BY:-

Ocean S.S. Co.

White Star Line.

Messrs. Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Glen Line.

Allan Line, etc.

HARRY WICKING,

Agent for Hongkong &amp; South China.

Hongkong, May 1, 1895. 815

## PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS Commodious and Well-appointed

HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250

feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly

re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished,

and a NEW WING has been built, which

commands magnificent views of the Har-

bour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

(From 1st April to 31st October).

One person, per day ... \$ 4.00

Two persons, per day ... \$ 7.00

Married couple (occupying one

room) per day ... \$ 10.00

Married couple (occupying one

room) per month ... \$ 150.00

Married couple (occupying two

rooms) per month ... \$ 170.00

For further Particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER

New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, April 10, 1895. 606

## Insurances.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE CHAI ON MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

THE above Company is prepared to

accept MARINE RISKS at Current

Rates on Goods, etc. Policies granted to

all parts of the world payable at any of its

AGENTS.

CHAI HAN-WAN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 42 BARNARD STREET WEST.

Hongkong, August 22, 1895. 1561

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894,

\$1,971,918 2s. 2d.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000.00

Paid up Capital, £2,000,000.00

Fire Fund, £2,410,952.73

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,646,856.18

HARRY WICKING,

Praya Central.

13 July, 1895. 1300

## TYPHOON INSURANCE

NOTICE.

HOUSE-OWNERS, TRUSTEES, MORT-

GAGERS, and others interested in

Houses, are informed that

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR-

ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to accept risks against LOSS

or DAMAGE by TYPHOONS, at Moderate

Rates.

For Particulars, apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN,

Local Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH,

Cannagh House,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, July 1, 1895. 1212

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

Geo. F. Marston, American barque, Capt.

Chen, Chinese.

Matters, East, 4-masted ship, Capt.

John Williams, Standard Oil Co.

Wanderer, J.W. American ship, Capt.

D. C. Nichols, Master.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW 'RHEDA,'

BONHAM ROAD.

Apply to

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. Co.,

No. 22, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 20, 1895. 1548

## TO LET.

From 1st July.

N O. 5, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central,

Hongkong, May 31, 1895. 1028

## To-day's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General Meeting for the

purpose of receiving the Committee's

Report for the past season; electing the

Committee for the coming season; and

for the transaction of General Business,

will be held in the CRICKET PAVILION on

FRIDAY, 27th September, at 4.45 p.m.

IMMEDIATELY after the General Meet-

ing an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING will be held for the purpose of

considering certain alterations in and

additions to the Rules of the Club which

the Committee have thought it advisable to

submit for the consideration of Members.

EDWARD A. RAM,

Hon. Sec., H.K.C.C.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1739

## THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed

that at a General Meeting held in

London, at INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3

per cent was declared on the COMPANY'S

PREFERENCE SHARES for the 6 Months ending 30th

June, this being at the Rate of 3 per

Ann. The DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be

READY on the 1st October.

The DIVIDEND BOOKS of the Company

are CLOSED from this date till the 1st

October, inclusive.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1740

## TO LET.

D WELING HOUSES—

LOUSES in WEST TERRACE.

LAKESIDE, Upper Richmond

Road. 7-ROOMED detached

House with Garden and Lawn

Tennis Court. FURNISHED or UN-

FURNISHED.

TOP FLOOR of No. 1, BLUE

BUILDING.

No. 9, CHANCERY LANE.

No. 5, KNOTFORD TERRACE, Kow-

loon.

OFFICES—

FIRST FLOOR, No. 7, PRAYA

CENTRAL, lately occupied by

Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 251

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

Peiyang, Captain R. KOHLER, will

be despatched for the above

Port on SATURDAY, the 21st

Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1737

## GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship

Glenorchy, Captain J. SOMMER, will

be despatched for the above

Port on SATURDAY, the 21st

Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1642

## NORTHERN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD

COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

The attention of Passengers is directed

to the very cheap rates offered by this

Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the

Interior and Eastern Cities of the United

States and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, \$400.

Excellent accommodation. First class

Table Dainties and STEWARDS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, \$350.

The Railroad travelling is second to none

on the American Continent. Magnificent

Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Moun-

tains. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed

by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL

LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA, \$225.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on ap-

plication.

Special rates allowed to members of Go-

vernment Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Hankow ... [3.594] Tuesday [Oct. 8]

Tientsin ... [2.549] Tuesday [Oct. 29]

Victoria ... [3.167] Tuesday [Nov. 19]

Strathmore ... [3.574] Tuesday [Dec. 10]

Hankow ... [3.594] Tuesday [Dec. 31]

\* No Passengers carried by this sailing.

THE Steamship HANKOW, Captain

OBE, sailing at Noon on TUES-

DAY, the 8th October, will proceed to

VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, and

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE,

and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,

Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and

United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United

States Ports should be in quadruplicate,

and one copy must be sent forward by the

steamer to the care of The Freight Agent

Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with

address marked in full) by 5 p.m., on the

day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or

Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARROLL &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1738

## Vessels Advertised as Leaving.

Destination.	Vessels.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Baltimore	Fred. P. Litchfield	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Japan	Anzono (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sept. 27, at noon.
London, v. Suez Canal	Glenorchy (s)	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 21, at 4 p.m.
London, v. Suez Canal	Glenloch (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	September 24.
London, v. Ports of Call	Ololey (s)	Holliday, Wise & Co.	About Sept. 27.
London, v. Ports of Call	Khedive (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 29, at noon.
London, v. Ports of Call	Carmarthenshire (s)	Doddard, Giffell & Co.	Sept. 26, at noon.
London, v. Ports of Call	Manila (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	September 30.
Manila	Bungiang (s)	Butterfield & Swire	About Oct. 18.
Manila	Amur (s)	Villa, Lopez & Co.	Sept. 25, at 5 p.m.
Manila	Natal (s)	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Oct. 2, at noon.
New York	P. N. Blanchard	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
New York	Adam W. Spies	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
New York	S. W. Skifford	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
New York	Wandering Jew	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
New York	Bogelhorn	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
S. Francisco v. Japan	Erando (s)	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Sept. 26, at noon.
S. Francisco v. Japan	Pera (s)	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 8, at noon.
S. Francisco v. Japan	Lyndhurst	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 29, at noon.
Shanghai	Polyant (s)	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 21, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Menelaus (s)	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 20, daylight.
Shanghai and Kobe	Canton (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sept. 23, at 3 p.m.
S. S. Penang & Cebu	Kutsang (s)	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 2, at noon.
S. S. Penang & Cebu	Shantung (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	September 21.
Victoria (B.C.) &c.	Empress of Japan (s)	Shewan & Co.	Oct. 8, at noon.
Victoria (B.C.) &c.	Hankow (s)	Nor. P. & S. & Co.	Oct. 8, at noon.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

September 18:-

Boynston, British steamer, 1,630, W. T.

Irving, Kutchinola September 13, Coll.

Marsou Dussan KASHA.

September 19:-

Icyuen, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Frej, Danish steamer 397, C. L. Strand,

Pakhoi September 16, and Hoibor 18,

General A. R. MARY.

Propriety, British steamer, 1,391, Warrack,

Sailen September 14, Rice and Paddy.

Vo Kee.

Rosetta, British steamer, 2,039, G. K.

Wright, R.N.R. Bombay September 14,

Singapore 14, Mails and General.—F. &amp; O.

S. N. Co.

Glenorchy, British steamer, 1,821, J.

Sommer, Japan (via Port), and Swatow

September 18, General.—JARDINE, MATHE-

SON &amp; Co.

## DEPARTURES.

September 19:-

Chongshing, for Canton.

Kutchinola, for Amoy.

Haiton, for Swatow.

Amigo, for Newchwang.

Myrdin, for Singapore and London.

Fu ping, for Chong.

Kashin Rickmers, for Newchwang.

Zoffen, for Canton.

Tainan, for Port Darwin and Sydney.

## CLEARED.

Bydgo, for Amoy.

Kutchinola, for Kutchinola.

Continental, for Kutchinola.&lt;/

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

The following was issued by the Hong-kong Observatory:—  
On the 19th at 1.15 a.m., Two lanterns hoisted horizontally. At 9.15 a.m., Typhoon S.E. of Swatow. Black Drum hoisted. At 10.15 a.m., Severe typhoon approaching coast between Amoy and Swatow. At 10.25 a.m., Forecast:—barometer falling; strong N. to W. winds; equally with rain.

LA MASCOOTTE.

Another brilliant success was achieved by the members of the New Willard Company in the production of *La Mascootte* last night. Auden's well-known work was well staged and had evidently been very carefully studied. Most of the leading members alone in their parts, and the piece as a whole gave great credit to the management and satisfaction (judging from the unstinted applause) to the audience. Miss Ethel Mackay made a very coquettish *Bethine*, her acting being full of life. Her singing, too, particularly in 'Glorious', was extremely pleasant and refreshing. Miss Mowbray made a hit as *Kismet*, and gave a much better rendering of the part than we have been accustomed to see with visiting companies.

The principal male parts fell to the lot of Mr. C. Schubert as *Pippo*, Harry Hall as *The Duke*, and Mr. Munro as *Roder*. Harry Hall gave a very burlesqued rendering of a prince of 'the Blood', but we have seen him in many parts that gave more scope for his versatility. Mr. Munro made an excellent farmer, but his fun shone forth when his promotion arrived as Lord High Chamberlain. The comic business fell entirely to Messrs Hall and Munro. At times they were extremely funny and kept the whole house in a merry mood. Mr. Schubert was in excellent voice, and with Miss Mackay was recalled for a highly creditable rendering of the famous duet 'Glorious'. Mr. Schubert looked at home in the part, and played with much confidence. A very fascinating 'pas de quatre' was introduced during the evening, and, as usual, with these dances took the 'pitties' by storm.

'The Foundling,' which is said to be the funniest comedy ever written, will be staged to-night, to be followed by 'The Living Picture.' These tableaux vivants will be shown on 'the three nights' to-night, Friday and Saturday. Sixteen pictures are staged each night in about eighteen minutes. These include:—'Rock of Ages,' 'Justice,' 'Pots,' 'Nidia (the Blind Girl),' 'Companions of the Bath,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Psyche at the Well,' 'Music,' 'My Friend Mr. White,' 'The Lost Child,' 'Sappho.'

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTRAGES NEAR SWATOW.

THE BASEL MISSION LOOTED.  
(From a Correspondent.)  
Swatow, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 p.m.  
Information has just been received here that the Basel Mission at Moilim, about 70 miles west from Swatow, has been looted by a band of six hundred rebels.

Moilim is a small town on the Moikang, a tributary of the Han River, and is 68 miles west of Swatow as the crow flies, though the journey by the nearest overland route takes three or four days, and by boat a week or more. It is in the Honok-tung district of the Ka-yin-tau prefecture, a very mountainous and sparsely populated region. The Basel Mission, English Presbyterians, and American Baptists have several stations in the neighbourhood. Immediately after the Kucheng massacre, warning was sent to all the out-stations, and many of the missionaries came down to the coast with their wives and families. Indeed, there was a report of disturbances near Swatow shortly after the Kucheng affair, though nothing further occurred just then. Among those who have come to Hongkong from the Ka-yin-tau region within the last few days is Dr. Bailey, who will be well remembered in this Colony as one who came to our aid during the plague last year, in charge of the Alice Memorial Hospital, and who has until recently been at the Ka-yin-tau hospital of the Baptist Mission. From Moilim itself comes the Rev. T. Kammerer, of the Basel Mission, instructions having been issued from headquarters that all the distant members were to take refuge. At Nyan-han-li, about twenty miles west of Moilim, there were the Revs. D. Scholze, J. Leonhardt, and A. Nagel; at Chong-chun, Rev. J. Flad. These are the stations nearest to the centre of disturbance. A rising occurred there in April, exactly the same as this one; it was organised by the Triad Society, and a well-known Triad leader was proclaimed emperor of China. Unfortunately we are unable now to get a copy of the proclamation, but our informants saw plenty of them at the time, giving the name of the new emperor and announcing that the Triad forces were to march on Peking, depose the present dynasty and remove all the officials; exterminate all foreigners as well as Manchus; and establish a new 'China for the Chinese.' The proclamation called on the populace to remain quiet and friendly, and to supply money and rice to the revolutionists. However, the rainy season set in, and the movement subsided temporarily, though it was announced that a fresh start was to be made in the 8th Moon (September). Meantime the leaders disappeared, and the Imperial troops took heart to come into the field of operations,

plunder the people wholesale, burn many of the houses on pretext of punishing rebels, and otherwise conduct themselves in approved Chinese army fashion. Mr. Kammerer and his wife and family had taken flight over the hills to N'kan-fu where they stayed some time at the English Presbyterian Mission. The German Consul in Swatow, on the information of the Berlin missionaries belonging to the Berlin and Basel Missions, applied for troops to be brought from Canton as well as Foochow; and troops were accordingly sent, but did not capture any of the leaders, who were known to be still near at hand all the time. The populace have been ever since at the mercy of the rebels on the one side and Imperial banditti on the other; the latter are called the 'White Flags' and the former 'Red Flags,' the white being regarded as worse because backed by authority for their lawless excesses. The present leader of the Red Flags is Chou Nam Tau, of Ua Yon, about ten miles west of Moilim. Rewards were offered for the arrest of all the leaders in the former rising, but of course none could be caught; probably the soldiers were paid rewards on the other side, for not arresting them, or were threatened.

After the Kucheng massacre, the Rev. G. Ruesch, head of the Basel Mission in Hongkong, sent a circular to the doubtful out-stations calling the foreigners to come to Hongkong until the trouble should pass over. Messrs. Kammerer, Scholze, Leonhardt, and Nagel (from Hinnin) came to Hongkong with their families, and Mr. Flad to Macao. Mr. Nagel, being unmarried, did not come to the coast, but remained in Nyan-han-li for a while. He was last heard from on the 4th September, and is probably now with the Rev. H. Moutz at Hoi-shu-ha. Mr. Kammerer came away on the 26th August, when there were already signs of trouble; and on the 27th there were disturbances at several points between Nyan-han-li and Moilim. The houses of some rich Chinese were attacked at the villages of Ho-tung and Fong-tung, and the rioters were declaring their intention of coming down from there to Moilim to plunder the station and some very rich dwellings at Tui-yan-wo near by.

The station at Moilim was a fine new building, erected under Mr. Kammerer's superintendence, to accommodate the families of himself and his co-workers. On the 27th, he removed everything possible (having to make the journey by boat down the river) and fastened the place up securely, but of course in case of a deliberate attack the locks and bars were useless. On the last occasion when Mr. Kammerer went to Moilim, he was detained at a small place ten miles from the town, and was begged to use his influence for the protection of some native Christians who were being brutally treated by the soldiers. At first they tried to escape by hiding in the mountains, but the soldiers disregarded the plea, and went on helping themselves to goods of all kinds, treating the men with violence and the women and children with all manner of insults and cruelty. Mr. Kammerer's appearance at once had the effect of driving the soldiers back, but of course would not make permanent difference. The populace would be only too glad to get revenge on the Imperial troops.

Since the troubles which arose in April have gradually subsided, the soldiers have been gradually withdrawing, and the rebels left within the past few weeks. The troops were being massed at Canton to resist an attack from the British, in consequence of the anti-foreign riots. It is probable that this riot at Moilim would probably be taken care of by the British, but the Chinese teachers at the Basel, the American Presbyterians, and the American Baptists have several stations in the neighbourhood. Immediately after the Kucheng massacre, warning was sent to all the out-stations, and many of the missionaries came down to the coast with their wives and families. Indeed, there was a report of disturbances near Swatow shortly after the Kucheng affair, though nothing further occurred just then. Among those who have come to Hongkong from the Ka-yin-tau region within the last few days is Dr. Bailey, who will be well remembered in this Colony as one who came to our aid during the plague last year, in charge of the Alice Memorial Hospital, and who has until recently been at the Ka-yin-tau hospital of the Baptist Mission. From Moilim itself comes the Rev. T. Kammerer, of the Basel Mission, instructions having been issued from headquarters that all the distant members were to take refuge. At Nyan-han-li, about twenty miles west of Moilim, there were the Revs. D. Scholze, J. Leonhardt, and A. Nagel; at Chong-chun, Rev. J. Flad. These are the stations nearest to the centre of disturbance. A rising occurred there in April, exactly the same as this one; it was organised by the Triad Society, and a well-known Triad leader was proclaimed emperor of China. Unfortunately we are unable now to get a copy of the proclamation, but our informants saw plenty of them at the time, giving the name of the new emperor and announcing that the Triad forces were to march on Peking, depose the present dynasty and remove all the officials; exterminate all foreigners as well as Manchus; and establish a new 'China for the Chinese.' The proclamation called on the populace to remain quiet and friendly, and to supply money and rice to the revolutionists. However, the rainy season set in, and the movement subsided temporarily, though it was announced that a fresh start was to be made in the 8th Moon (September). Meantime the leaders disappeared, and the Imperial troops took heart to come into the field of operations,

plunder the people wholesale, burn many of the houses on pretext of punishing rebels, and otherwise conduct themselves in approved Chinese army fashion. Mr. Kammerer and his wife and family had taken flight over the hills to N'kan-fu where they stayed some time at the English Presbyterian Mission. The German Consul in Swatow, on the information of the Berlin missionaries belonging to the Berlin and Basel Missions, applied for troops to be brought from Canton as well as Foochow; and troops were accordingly sent, but did not capture any of the leaders, who were known to be still near at hand all the time. The populace have been ever since at the mercy of the rebels on the one side and Imperial banditti on the other; the latter are called the 'White Flags' and the former 'Red Flags,' the white being regarded as worse because backed by authority for their lawless excesses. The present leader of the Red Flags is Chou Nam Tau, of Ua Yon, about ten miles west of Moilim. Rewards were offered for the arrest of all the leaders in the former rising, but of course none could be caught; probably the soldiers were paid rewards on the other side, for not arresting them, or were threatened.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

As we go to press, we have received another long and interesting letter from our Foochow Correspondent. We are compelled to hold over the letter, but we may at least quote the opening sentence, which is all the more significant to us because our correspondent has all along been a staunch supporter of the Commission of Enquiry. 'Unless patience is practicable,' he writes on the 16th inst., 'the time for action has come at last.'

RISE IN SOUTH WEST KWANG-TUNG.

Later information received by the *China Mail* (Wah Tei Fat Po) regarding the insurrection at Kucheng states that it is simply a fresh riot by the remnants of the mob which uprose at Mai Luk early this year. At present it appears that the uprising is nothing more than a plundering expedition, though the numerical strength of the mob is several thousands. The neighbouring places are taking measures of defence against their approach.

W. Robinson and Co. make a special feature of selling pianos and organs on the Easy Payment System.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the 'China Mail').

FOOCHOW, September 17, 1895.

THE KUOHENG COMMISSION.

The British and American Consuls were witnesses this morning of the beheading of seven men implicated in the Kucheng massacre.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1895.

EVACUATION OF THE LIAO-TUNG PENINSULA.

Germany has decided to support the Russian and French endeavours to hasten the evacuation of the Liao-tung Peninsula by the Japanese troops.

THE STOKES AFFAIR.

A letter received from Uganda states that Capt. Lothar shot a hundred of Stokes' followers because they refused to join him.

THE POWERS AND THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

The Powers, and more especially Great Britain, are dissatisfied with the concessions made by the Porte in regard to the reforms in Armenia, and further pressure will probably be necessary.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

To-day (September 11) we print an interesting correspondence that has passed between Unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council and Government on question of Lord Ripon's last Military Contribution despatch. The correspondence is in effect, a unanimous protest by the Unofficials against the term 'revenue' being taken to include such sums as are practically municipal rates applied to municipal purposes, the discrimination being pointed out as applying in the Straits Settlements on account of the existence of Municipalities. It is held by the Hongkong Unofficials that a sum of about £700,000 should be removed from the operation of the Contribution rate, as that amount is levied and expended exclusively on municipal purposes. The protesters go on to point out that heavy Municipal public works, owing to the subtraction of revenues necessary to meet the contribution, have had to be raised by loans, still a burden on the finances of that Colony. They further show that owing to the retrenchment in the rate-payers on the other side, many of those now condemned and will have to be rebuilt at great expense, probably only by the incurring of further obligations in the way of loans. After indicating how satisfactory it is to have the exchange question eliminated by the ratio principle, and stating that the rate-payers will be in the hands of the Government, and will have to be deeply resented and the Unofficials notify the Government that it will be reported by them in Council. At the same time they declare that as to works not relating to the rate-payers on the other side, any financial proposal made as to those works, they will not be considered. The Secretary of State to whom this protest has been forwarded is the able successor of the Minister responsible for the original despatches. Chamberlain's vast municipal experience and his ready willingness to listen to the views of local self-government ought to elicit a ready sympathy with the perfectly reasonable attitude of the Hongkong Unofficials. —Singapore Free Press.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.

It is reported that the French Minister of Commerce intends to invite the States belonging to the Postal Union to adopt an international postage stamp. The thing would certainly be a great convenience to the general public, and would, in addition, be a great boon to the postal authorities, who would no longer have to deal with the various postage stamps of the different States. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency of the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. The thing would be a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and dispense them in the place of coin to the detriment of the whole currency

# THE CHINA MAIL

## Mails.

### Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed sailings from Hongkong.  
*Endeavour* (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at noon.  
*Coptic* (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at noon.  
*Gaelic* (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at noon.  
 \* This steamer will carry no passengers.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship *EVANDALE* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 26th September, at Noon, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (for sea travel) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and may be received at the Company's Office until 6 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
 Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1731

## U. S. Mail Line.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*Pera* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at noon.  
*City of Rio de Janeiro* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at noon.  
*City of Peking* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *PERU* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 8th October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding ORDERS TO OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct line.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and to other ports in the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of goods is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

## Mails.

### STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA-VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *KHEDIVE*, Capt. O. L. DANIEL, carrying Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 26th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with the *ORIENTAL*, which Vessel takes on her CARGO for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving that port on the 19th OCTOBER, Next).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to ALF. WOOLLEY, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, September 12, 1895. 1695

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

#### STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ.

#### PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

#### ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1895, at Noon, the Company's Steamship *NATAL*, Commandant VERNON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st October, 1895. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

C. TOURNIER, Acting Agent.  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1752

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

#### Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's List

includes the following Works by Dr. BIEL:

EUROPE IN CHINA: The History of Hongkong from the beginning to the year 1860. Hongkong, 1865. 46.50.

HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM: A Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary. Second Edition. Hongkong, 1888. 22.50.

THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM. Third Edition. Hongkong, 1894. 21.50.

FENGSHUI: Rudiments of Chinese Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873. 22.50.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CAN-TON DIALECT. Four Volumes, with Appendix. Hongkong, 1877. 110.00.

CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS. Translated. Thousand Words Poem. 50.50 per set. Hongkong, August 3, 1895. 1467

## FOR SALE.

### JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

### JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

### JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

### &c., &c., &c.

### PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by the Undersigned.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, January 2, 1894. 1

## FOR SALE.

### A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the Libel Cases of

REGINA V. PITMAN, containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in the Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK

125 OTHERS.  
 Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.  
 China Mail Office.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-OWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Steamship *Mendocino*, Captain TOWELL, will be despatched at above TO-MORROW, the 20th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1723

#### THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Delaware*, Captain R. CONRAD, Commander, will be despatched at above TO-MORROW, the 20th September, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1582

#### THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG, 1895. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

*Albatross* (Saturday) | 21st Sept.  
*Altamont* (Tuesday) | 16th Oct.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship *Albatross* will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 21st September.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUANTITY, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1733

#### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Kaituma*, Captain PAYNE, will be despatched at above on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 16, 1895. 1713

#### CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship *Sunlight*, Captain C. B. N. DODD, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1735

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Zeon*, Captain NISSE, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 17, 1895. 1724

#### FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship *Amur*, Captain C. MEANS, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Inst., at 5 p.m. instead of as previously notified.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for transhipment at Manila for BARCELONA, CADIZ, SANTANDER and other SPANISH PORTS.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this ship; and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VILLA, LOPEZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1654

#### GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

#### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Glenloch*, Captain FRYE, will be despatched at above on or about FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1739

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS

#### FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship *Carmentis*, Captain SINCOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY the 23rd Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 16, 1895. 1569

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR BALTIMORE.

The 3/3 A.I. Am. B. rque *C. B. CHADBOURNE*, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MELOHNS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 3, 1895. 1428

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I. American Ship *Wandering Jew*, Captain NICHOLS, shortly expected in ballast, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1660

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 100 A.I. British Barque *Engelhorn*, Captain R. SCHMIDT, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1661

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.I. British Ship *Lyndhurst*, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, May 29, 1895. 1010

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I. American Ship *Blanchard*, Master, is now loading for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1895. 1399

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 A.I. Amer. Barque *Admiral W. S. Smith*, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, August 10, 1895. 1472

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 A.I. American Ship *John Skiffeld*, Master, shortly expected from Shanghai, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, August 14, 1895. 1506

## Intimations.

### CHAN A-TONG.

COAL MERCHANT,  
 No. 5, ARNOLD STREET, EAST.  
 Business Office: No. 21, GILMAN STREET.

### SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist,  
 No. 10, D'ARVILLE STREET.

### TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Quantation Free.  
 Hongkong, April 2, 1895. 625

### WINDSOR HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendants.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM, Proprietor and Manager.  
 Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

## LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN  
 OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS  
**VIN CHAPOTEAUT**  
 (CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF HYGIENE)  
 A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the aged, anemic, dyspeptic, and convalescent.

It helps to cure from indigestion, dyspepsia, anæmia, and other ailments of the stomach.

For Sale by A. S. WATSON & Co., Chemists.

## Intimations.

### THE CHINA REVIEW.

#### PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students for Chinese, caused by the discontinuance of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, has reached its Twenty-first Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is well-informed. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that in this direction the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and complete record of literature on China, etc., and to give original embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining news and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, Imperial Customs, and other official services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Bittel, Bretschneider, and Hirth, Professors Legge, and Messrs. Baller, Groot, Jamieson, Phillips, Knapik, Parker, Playfair, Gilles, Piton, and Taylor, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.  
 "All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).  
 "The China Review \*\*\* has an excellent table of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.  
 "The publication always contains a large amount of interesting and valuable information, and is a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the Far East and of the progress of civilization in that region."—*Celestial Empire*.  
 "This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern Herald*.  
 "The China Review" of September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Many of the articles are very interesting, and the contributions by the various correspondents are of a high order of merit."—*North-China Daily News*.  
 "A substantial and reliable Review which is of great value to all who are interested in the progress of China and the Chinese world do well to patronize."—*Chrysanthemum*.  
 "The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper, 'The New Testament in Chinese,' is a question of the most momentous importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. R. H. Parker's '